

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

## NO NEWS FROM INDIA.

## Preparations to Lay the Submarine Telegraph.

## DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th inst., arrived here on Monday morning, 17th, about 9 o'clock.

The screw steamship Jason was to leave Southampton for New-York on the same day that the Columbia left Liverpool.

The screw steamship City of Washington was reported off the port of Liverpool on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th.

There is but little news of importance by this arrival. The English papers were mainly occupied with rumors and speculations in the absence of further advice, upon the affairs of India.

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## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

The full official dispatches received by the Overland Mail contain several important facts that have scarcely been sufficiently commented upon by the London press, which is rather unwilling to speak out boldly the whole truth. After their publication, it is really ludicrous to speak about a Brahmin conspiracy and the undue pampering of the Bengal army, since the dispatches show that the mutiny has spread likewise to irregular Sikh and Gorkha regiments; that the native contingents of the Rajah of Gwalior and of the Holkar have rebelled and murdered the European officers; that the Guicwa (King of Baroda) is distrusted and suspected; that Sir Henry Lawrence had to fall back from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and even further; that is to say, that he had to evacuate the kingdom of Oude; while in the south the mutinous spirit has begun to show itself in the dominions of the Nizam (King of Hyderabad). By these misfortunes, England is of course only stimulated to greater exertions, and there can scarcely be any doubt as to the ultimate result, viz: the reconquest of India. But in the mean time, and for some years to come, England's power is crippled, and Lord Dalhousie's reckless policy of annexation reverts itself fearfully, not only on the unprincipled abettors of this scheme of bold robbery, but likewise on those who, abhorring the principle, have accepted its results. The last annexation, I mean that of Oude, seems to be one of the causes of the present mutiny, and things do not become better by the arrest of the ex-King, which brings the East-India Government into suspicion that it seeks an excuse for withdrawing the pension of £120,000 a year due to the unfortunate ex-King. A gentleman holding a high position in Bengal writes to a friend in England, after having given some details about the insurrection: "We have not been helped in this trial by the unprincipled conduct of the authorities in the matter of the Oude annexation. Throughout the entire country, it has been regarded as a question of policy, and not of justice. It would be quite worthy those who annexed and counseled annexation to take advantage of the present state of affairs, and 'fix such a charge' on the unfortunate victim as may render all claim to the promised pension wholly out of the question. If the King has really been concerned in this outbreak, who is to wonder at it? We have certainly provoked him to do so. We shall probably hear by the next time the mail goes out what the evidence on this point really is. At present, I fear of nothing that might not have been done by other means, if the King's name were to be a tower of strength. Business has necessarily felt the present state of affairs. If it lasts much longer, let Manchester look out. The whole of the up-country trade is at a standstill. But not Manchester alone may tremble. This crisis is trifled with much longer, the British Power will be a thing of the past—it will be gone; to be renewed, as a matter of course; but under circumstances that will paralyze all progress for a long time to come, except the march of an avenging army."

A rumor was current on the Exchange at Delhi had been taken on the 17th. It had some influence on the funds, but it is to be a hoax similar to that of the fall of Sevastopol about eleven months previous to the actual capture of the town. The difficulties of England are, however, not limited to India. The Chinese expedition has been diverted from its destination, and Governor Yek may still boast of having expelled the red-haired barbarians from Canton, though Sir Michael Seymour and Commodore Keppel gallantly sweep away all the war-junks from the Canton waters. Still more important is now the Persian difficulty, since England is not in the position immediately to resume the war if the Shah should refuse to keep the treaty of peace; it is even questionable whether the treaty could be held for any length of time. It is, therefore, rather serious news from the Indian papers that the Persian commander at Herat has refused to evacuate that place, and to acknowledge the treaty. Mr. Murray sent a dispatch to England intimating that the terms of the late treaty have no chance of being fulfilled. And, while England's difficulties are increasing from the Persian Gulf to the Chinese Sea, Prince Menchikov seems to have lent his famous topcoat to M. Thouvenot, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, who, with an off-duty worthy of a Napoleon, insists upon the dismissal of the Moldavian elections, and the declaration on account of the undue exertion of Government influence. The poor Sultan resisted such a degrading demand, and the French Ambassador broke off diplomatic relations. The result was a change of the Turkish Ministry. Redshid Pasha, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's nephew, had to yield to Mustapha Pasha of Crete, and to Aali Pasha—that is to say, to the same persons who were displaced a year ago for not having been sufficiently English. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's influence in Constantinople declines, and France, acting in concert with Prussia, Sardinia and Russia, carries everything with a high hand in Turkey. Should the Indian difficulties not be surmounted within the next three months, then we may see an open alliance between Napoleon and Alexander. Under such circumstances, the visit of the Emperor to Osborne looks really as if it were for taking leave.

Napoleon's high treason case dwindles down to such miserable proportions as to strengthen the suspicion that the affair was got up solely with the intent of frightening Ledru Rollin away from England, a similar stratagem having been resorted to for inducing Bastide to flee from Paris. Both schemes have failed, and proclaim now the weakness of the Imperial Government. The Daily News says:

"According to the Procureur Imperial will be compelled, for want of evidence, to abandon the clause in the indictment that the plot of which Tibaldi, &c., are accused had 'received a commencement of execution.' If this be so, the prisoners cannot be sentenced to capital punishment, and the plot at once becomes a mere idle speculation, and the immense noise which the Ministry made in heralding it forth to the world. A case of high treason, without any overt act, and attested by spies and approvers, deserves to be very severely punished by the public."

The King of Wurtemberg has arrived at Paris to pay his respects to Emperor Napoleon, who treats his royal guests from Germany in an off-hand way. The King arrived on Saturday, and the Emperor leaves Paris to-day for Osborne. Count Walewski accompanies him, and it is, therefore, said that Napoleon intends to come to an understanding with the English Government about all the principal points of European importance—the Moldavian question and the Suez Canal included. If such is really the case, we may be sure that the result cannot be satisfactory.

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## STATE OF THE INDIAN INSURRECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, August 4, 1857.

On the arrival at London of the voluminous reports conveyed by the last Indian mail, the meagre outlines of which had been anticipated by the electric telegraph, the rumor of the capture of Delhi was rapidly spreading and winning so much consistency as to influence the transactions of the Stock Exchange. It was another edition of the capture of Sevastopol, on a reduced scale.

The slightest examination of the dates and contents of the Madras papers, from which the favorable news was avowedly derived, would have sufficed to dispel the delusion. The Madras informant professed to rest upon private letters from Agra dated June 17, but an official notification, issued at Lahore, on the 17th of June, announces that up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, all was quiet before Delhi, while The Bombay Times, dated July 1, states that "General Barnard was waiting for reinforcements 'on the morning of the 17th, after having repelled 'several sorties.' This much, as to the date of the Madras information. As to its contents, these are evidently made up of General Barnard's bulletin, dated June 2, on his forcible occupation of the heights of Delhi, and of some private reports relating to the sallies of the besieged on the 12th and 14th June.

A military plan of Delhi and its cantonments has at last been compiled by Captain Lawrence, from the unpublished plans of the East India Company. Hence we see that Delhi is not quite so weakly fortified as was at first asserted, not quite so strongly as is now pretended. It possesses a citadel, to be taken by escalade or by regular approaches. The walls, being more than seven miles in extent, are built of solid masonry, but of no great height. The ditch is narrow and not very deep, and the flanking works do not properly enfilade the curtain. Martello towers exist at intervals. The bastions are small in form, and loopholed for musketry. Spiral staircases lead from the top of the walls down through the towers to chambers, on a level with the ditch, and these are loopholed for infantry fire, which may prove very annoying to an ascending party crossing the ditch. The bastions defending the curtain are also furnished with batteries for riflemen, but these may be kept down by shelling. When the insurrection broke out, the arsenal in the interior of the city contained 300,000 cartridges, two complete siege trains, a large number of field guns and 10,000 muskets. The powder-magazine had been long since removed, at the desire of the inhabitants, from the city to the suburbs, and was situated in a well-kept garden, containing less than 10,000 barrels. The commanding heights occupied by Gen. Barnard on the 16th of June are situated in a north-easterly direction from Delhi, where the cantonments outside the walls were also established.

From the description, resting on authentic plans, it will be understood that the stronghold of the revolt must have succumbed before a single coup de main, if the British force now before Delhi had been there on the 26th of May, and they could have been there if supplied with sufficient carriage. A review of the list published in The Bombay Times, and reprinted in the London papers, of the number of regiments that had revolted, to the end of June, and of the dates on which they revolted, proves conclusively that, on the 26th of May, Delhi was yet occupied by 4,000 to 5,000 men only, a force which could not at one moment have thought of defending a wall seven miles in extent. Merely being only forty miles distant from Delhi, and having, since the commencement of 1853, always served as the headquarters of the Bengal artillery, possessed the principal laboratory for military scientific purposes, and afforded the parade ground for exercise in the use of field and siege ordnance; it becomes the more incomprehensible that the British commander was in want of the means necessary for the execution of one of those coups de main by which the British forces in India always know how to secure their supremacy over the natives. First, we were informed that the siege train was waited for; then that reinforcements were wanted; and now The Press, one of the best informed London papers, tells us, "It is known by our Government for a fact that General Barnard is deficient in stores 'and ammunition, and that his supply of the latter 'is limited to 24 rounds a man." From General Barnard's own bulletin on the occupation of the heights of Delhi, which is dated the 11th of June, we see that he originally intended assailing Delhi on the following day. Instead of being able to follow up this plan, he was, by one accident or the other, confined to taking up the defensive against the besieged.

At this very moment it is extremely difficult to compute the forces on either part. The statements of the Indian press are altogether self-contradictory; but we think some reliance may be put upon an Indian correspondence of the Bazarist Pays, which seems to emanate from the French Consul at Calcutta. According to his statement, the army of Gen. Barnard was, on the 14th of June, composed of about 3,700 men, who were expected to be doubled (7) by the reinforcements expected on the 20th of the same month. His train was composed of 30 heavy siege guns, while the forces of the insurgents were estimated at 40,000 men, badly organized, but richly furnished with all the means of attack and defense.

We remark en passant, that the 3,000 insurgents camped without the Ajmera gate, probably in the Gaze Khan's tombs, are not, as some London papers imagine, fronting the English force, but, on the contrary, separated from them by the whole breadth of Delhi; the Ajmera gate being situated on one extremity of the north-western part of modern Delhi to the south of the ruins of ancient Delhi.

On that side the town nothing can prevent the insurgents from establishing some more such camps. The English, on either side of the city, are in command of the ship bridge, and remain in continued connection with their countrymen, able to receive uninterrupted supplies of men and stores. On a smaller scale Delhi offers the image of a fortress, keeping (like Sevastopol) open its lines of communication with the interior of its own country.

The delay in the British operations has not only allowed the besieged to concentrate large numbers for the defense, but the settlement of having held Delhi during many weeks, harassed the European forces through repeated sallies, together with the news daily pouring in of fresh revolts of the entire army, has, of course, strengthened the morale of the Sepoys. The English, on either side of the city, are in command of the ship bridge, and remain in continued connection with their countrymen, able to receive uninterrupted supplies of men and stores. On a smaller scale Delhi offers the image of a fortress, keeping (like Sevastopol) open its lines of communication with the interior of its own country.

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